

477; *Saville v. Saville*, 2 Atk. 463; *Penrhyn v. Hughes*, 5 Ves. 107; *Powel Mortg.* 921, note H. This rule compelling a tenant for life to discharge the interest of mortgages and other real incumbrances, applies as well to tenants for years; *Amesbury v. Brown*, 1 Ves. 480; to tenant in dower, and a tenant by the curtesy, as to all other kinds of tenants for life; *Petersborough v. Mordaunt*, 1 Eden, 478; *Tracy v. Hereford*, 2 Bro. C. C. 128; *Shrewsbury v. Shrewsbury*, 3 Bro. C. C. 126; *S. C.* 1 Ves. Jun., 227; *Bertie v. Abingdon*, 3 Meric. 560; *Burgess v. Mawbey*, 11 Cond. Cha. Rep. 96; except, that as to the dowress, she, being entitled but to one-third of the estate during her life, will not be compelled to keep down more than one-third of the interest of any charges affecting the real estate in which she is entitled to dower; *Banks v. Sutton*, 2 P. Will. 716; and as to her share of the principal, supposing that in order to be let into her dower she is obliged to redeem the whole mortgage, it is conceived, that she would have a claim on the estate for two-thirds of the interest, and the whole of the principal. *Palmes v. Danby*, Prec. Chan. 137; *Powel Mort.* 923, note; 1 Mad. Chan. 238.

**246** \*I am not aware that any observations have been made any where in the United States, as to the average rate of mortality, from which a table of the expectation of human life at the various ages could be formed; except those before mentioned of the City of Philadelphia. A sensible writer has, however, intimated, that he had, for some years, been endeavoring to collect data upon which to found a calculation of the average duration of life in the Southern Atlantic States, comprising Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. 2 *Southern Review*, 175. But as it would seem the only materials which have, as yet, been collected which would be likely to afford any aid in the formation of such a table, are the few and imperfect bills of mortality which have been kept in some of the cities; *Seybert Stat. Ann.* 49; the reports of the surgeons of the army as to the health of the troops at the places where detachments of them have been stationed, the pension list, and the census of the Union.

The Roman census was a numbering of the people with a valuation of their fortunes; which, although said to have been made every five years, was not always taken at certain intervals; and was sometimes omitted altogether. It does not, however, appear to have been, in fact, an enumeration of all the inhabitants, but was merely a numbering and classing of the citizens of Rome, and of the colonial cities; *Adams' Rom. Ant.* 89, 134; and, being commensurate with property, power, and taxation, seems to have been, in many respects, more like what, in Maryland, is called an assessment law for the valuation of real and personal property for the purpose of taxing it, than such a census as is directed to be taken by the Constitution of the United States. *Gibbon's Decl.*